

Hospitals-1932

New Hospital For Tuskegee Planned

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 5.—(Special)—A new hospital building, costing approximately \$263,400, is to be erected during 1932 on the grounds of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, one mile west of here. It was reported last night through a reliable source that the old building, when the other is completed, will be used as an Old Soldiers' Home.

The Pittman Construction Company, of Atlanta, has been awarded the contract. A Mr. Sutton, also of Atlanta, will be the general superintendent, while Frank Waldrop, Atlanta, will be the building superintendent. Work will officially get underway within the next 15 days. The structure will be ready for occupancy next October.

By virtue of this building program, the unemployment situation of Tuskegee and Macon County will be improved, as a majority of the employees available in this construction work are residents of this city and surrounding cities.

Grading Underway On Hospital At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 14.—(Special)—The work of grading the land on which an additional U. S. Veterans' Hospital building, costing approximately \$263,400 is to be erected, is now underway.

The men in charge of this building program issued a call for labor recently. Approximately 500 people from various sections of Macon County rushed to the scene, only to discover that the hiring of help had been postponed until a later date.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS TO SPEAK AT TUSKEGEE

The twenty-fifth annual session of the John A. Andrew clinic and the fifteenth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., beginning on April 3 and running through April 9. Two prominent Atlanta physicians, Dr. Marion C. Pruitt and Dr. William L. Funkhouser, will make addresses at the meeting.

Atlanta doctors who also will make speeches are George A. Howell, Charles H. Johnson, W. C. Holmes and C. Wayman Reeves.

SURGEONS OF NATIONAL REPUTE TO PERFORM OPERATIONS ON LARGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS AT TUSKEGEE

Every Southern State Expected To Be Represented April 3 to 9, When Clinical Society Holds Its 25th Annual Session

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Ala., Dr. O. C. Wenger, director of the Venereal disease Clinic, U. S. Public Health Service, Hot Springs, Arkansas, will speak, hold round table discussion, and perform operations at the 25th annual session of the John A. Andrew Clinic and the fifteenth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which will be held jointly April 3 to 9, here.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the clinical society, declares that already advance reservations point to the fact that an unusually large number of physicians and patients will come to Tuskegee for this year's session. In former years patients have come from all sections of the South.

Papers to be Read

Papers will be read by Dr. Marion C. Pruitt, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Professor of Rectal Diseases, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, chief of the surgical service board, Broad Street Hospital, New York City; Dr. H. A. Callis, associate professor of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Rivers Frederick, recently appointed chief of the surgical service, Flint Goodrich Hospital, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, specialist in diseases of the skin, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. George J. Branch, chief of the neuro-psychiatric service, United States Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.

Among others who will be in attendance upon the Clinic and who will address the physicians during the various sessions are:

Dr. William L. Funkhouser, specialist in Pediatrics, department of pediatrics, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

From Many States

Dr. R. Plato Schwartz, chief of the orthopedic service, Strong Memorial Hospital, professor of Orthopedics, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Seale Harris, specialist in stomach diseases, Birmingham,

John A. Andrew Clinical Society

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March—Physicians and surgeons from the principal medical centers of this country and many from the rural sections of the South, Southeast and Southwest began arriving here this week-end for the twenty-first annual session of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which will open April 3 and continue through April 9. The indications are that more than 200 physicians will register before the first session, Monday morning.

The program this year will be the most comprehensive yet arranged by the Society, according to Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Clinical Society.

Dr. Seale Harris of Birmingham, one of the most distinguished and outstanding physicians of this country will address the meeting at the opening session. Dr. Harris will begin his address at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning, April 3. In view of the fact that Dr. Harris' address will be of particular interest to the laity, members of the faculty and friends from the community have been invited to hear him.

Other physicians, who will appear on the program on Monday are: Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Dr. H. A. Callis, Dr. Alan P. Smith and Dr. Theodore K. Lawless.

A period will be devoted to a memorial service in honor of Dr. M. O. Dumas, former president of the Society, and of the National Negro Medical Society, who recently passed away at his home in Washington, D. C.

As in former years the visiting physicians will participate in the Founder's Day exercises which begin at 2:00 o'clock, Sunday, April 3.

The Founder's Day address will be delivered by Dr. W. C. Jackson, Vice President, North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian
Sunday, April 3, 1932

DOCTORS ARRIVE FOR ALABAMA SOCIETY'S MEET

Medical Men From Over South at Tuskegee for 21st Andrew Session.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,

April 2.—Physicians and surgeons from the principal medical centers of this country and many from the rural sections of the South, Southeast and Southwest began arriving here this week-end for the twenty-first annual session of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which will open April 3 and continue through April 9. The indications are that more than 200 physicians will register before the first session Monday morning.

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CLINICAL SOCIETY MEETS

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Apr. 7—Physicians and surgeons from the principal medical centers of this country and many from the rural sections of the South, Southeast and Southwest arrived here this weekend for the 21st annual session of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which opened April 3d and continues through to April 9.

The program this year will be the most comprehensive and instructive yet arranged by the Society, according to Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute and the secretary-treasurer of the Clinical Society.

TUSKEGEE DOCTORS ARE ORGANIZED

4-16-32

In connection with the twenty-first annual clinic held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of Tuskegee Institute, a group of physicians who formerly served as interns at the institution met and completed organization of what has been called the "John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital Interns Association." The purpose of the assemblage is to effect a closer cooperation between the graduates in various parts of the country in serving the best interests of the institution. The following officers were elected: Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Chicago, president; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, Tallahassee, Fla., vice president; Dr. Wm. H. Frazier, Tuskegee, Ala., secretary-treasurer, and Dr. J. C. Carr, Montgomery, Ala., assistant secretary-treasurer. A standardized hospital key was adopted.

PLAN NEW HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Pittsburgh, Pa.
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 11—(ANP)—The United States Veterans hospital here of which Joseph H. Ward is the commanding officer is to have a new building at a cost of \$263,400, according to an announcement made Thursday. It is expected that the new buildings will be used as an old soldiers' home. The new building is to be ready for occupancy in October of this year.

A Priceless Institution

By MARGARET WILKINSON HARRIS

If we would fight through the fog of 1932, we must dream; we must have faith, even though we clench our teeth, faith in ourselves, in our fellow man, and in our community. There is no other way to weather the storm that has brought adversity to every one of us. And to have faith requires vision, vision which has the courage to dare to believe not only in the present, but in the future. But this vision is as sounding brass if it is not put into concrete usage. Man's soul soars into the realm of the Unknown, but he must translate his experiences into tangible form, or they fall back useless.

And so, in Montgomery there is a most beautiful way to express our faith, in the present as well as in the future. There are dozens of needs in our community, but there are some needs that cry out louder for help than others. Of this latter class is the desperate lack of negro hospitalization facilities. Thirty-three years ago there was a man of the colored race who saw this need of his own people. His name was Jim Hale. He was a successful business man, and Hale's Infirmary was the result of his success.

There are clinics held at Hale's twice a week where unfortunates are sent for care. These people are not negroes capable of paying for medical aid; they are absolute destitutes whom reputable doctors have investigated and found worthy. The city conducts these clinics, in cooperation with Hale's. Over 100 negroes are given medical aid in these clinics, each time the doors are opened. Besides these free clinics, pay patients in the past have borne their own expense; now with jobs at a premium and sickness everywhere, these pay patients are fewer and fewer, and the charity cases more and more in number. Somebody, somewhere, down the line, has to help, or dire suffering will result.

If we would protect our own homes, we cannot allow diseased persons to run loose on the streets. That is the selfish side; the altruistic is, of course, the beautiful side. By tradition, location, and the ultimate fitness of things in general, Montgomery is the ideal place for a great negro health center. Eastern philanthropic capital is interested; and if our own community will rally to take their share of responsibility first, we have every reason to believe that outsiders will do their part too. But we have to take the lead. Out of one frame building, badly in need of repair and pitifully lacking in equipment and supplies, can come a modern up to date building, or buildings, where negroes from all over the State can be properly taken care of—an institution that will reflect credit upon the efficiency of the community, and will show to the world that Montgomery does not forget the poor but is willing to share with "the least of these." We do not ask for much, it is the little from the many that will help these poor, suffering, dependent negroes. There is no glory in helping such a humble cause, nor is there any blaring of trumpets—but there is an inner satisfaction that will come to a man's heart that no one will know anything about—and that feeling is beyond the price of rubies! William Baldwin, of the First National Bank, is treasurer of this appeal for funds; if you feel that you can take a part, please send your check, no matter how small, to him.

130 PHYSICIANS AT TUSKEGEE CLINICS

Advertiser
John A. Andrew Society Holds Annual Session With Good Results

4-10-32

One hundred and thirty physicians took part in the 21st annual clinic and 15th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, April 3-9. The doctors were unanimous in pronouncing this the most successful session in the history of the organization.

Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and of Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C., was elected president of the clinical society to succeed Dr. Luther O. Baumgardner, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director, Tuskegee Institute, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed himself. Other officers follow: J. F. Laine, M. D., Louisville, Ky., general supervisor of clinic; L. H. B. Foote, M. D., Tallahassee, Fla., supervisor of surgical clinic; J. M. Franklin, M. D., Prairieview, Texas, secretary of surgical clinic; G. A. Howell, M. D., Atlanta, Ga., secretary of medical clinic; M. M. Dillard, M. D., Chicago, Ill., supervisor of anaesthetics; H. A. Callis, M. D., Washington, D. C., supervisor of roentgenology; C. V. Rodman, M. D., Nashville, Tenn., historian; Henry C. Tinsley, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., supervisor eyes, ears, nose and throat clinics; J. J. Peters M. D., U. S. Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, supervisor surgical pathology.

Distinguished physicians and surgeons from North and South presented papers, lectures, and performed operations to interested laymen and alert professional men and social workers. Members of the agricultural extension staff were in attendance at most of the sessions.

Features of the Monday program: Paper, Alan H. Smith, neuro-psychiatric service, U. S. V. Hospital, Tuskegee. Lecture, O. C. Wenger, Hot Springs, Ark., chief of the venereal disease clinic, U. S. Public Health Service. Paper, H. A. Callis, Washington, D. C., associate professor of medicine, Howard University Medical School. Paper, Seale Harris, Birmingham. Paper, E. B. Miller, Hines, Ill., tuberculosis service, Edward Hines Hospital. Address, Col. J. H. Ward, medical officer in charge U. S. V. Hospital, Tuskegee. Paper, Prince P. Barker, U. S. V. Hospital, Tuskegee. Paper, Roscoe C. Giles, Chicago, department of surgery, Provident Hospital. Features of the Tuesday program: Tuesday, R. Plato Schwartz, Rochester, N. Y., of Strong Hospital and University of Rochester, presented a paper on infantile paralysis. Features of Wednesday's program: Or

Wednesday the program was presented by the staff of the U. S. V. Hospital authorities of the school will cooperate Tuskegee, at the reservation with symposiums on tuberculosis conducted by A form of female apparel for the year 1932 D. Simington, and demonstration by Drs. J. A. Kennedy, E. H. Lee, J. J. Peters right straight through the wardrobe to L. A. Masone, Harvey Davis and George C. Branche. Wednesday afternoon the sessions were resumed at the institute with a paper by Numa P. G. best" will be put on models ranging from Adams, dean, Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C. Paper, of teen age. G. Norman Adamson, Chicago. Paper, Vaudeville skits will be interspersed Tehodore K. Lawless, Chicago, depart-throughout the evening and some of the ment of dermatology, Northwestern University Medical School. School of Dancing will give examples of modern and classical dances. Solo dances will be a feature. About 45 children and young women will take part in the festivities.

On Thursday, paper, Marlon C. Pruitt, Atlanta, Ga. Lecture, William L. Funkhouser, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Funkhouser also conducted a most interesting and helpful baby clinic Thursday morning. An unusually large number of patients registered for the medical, surgical, neurological, genitourinary, obstetrical, orthopedic clinics, but the dermatological and eye, ear, nose and throat ran in the highest numbers each day.

Many brilliant operations were performed and hundreds of patients from town and country were given prescriptions.

In addition to visiting physicians, many graduate nurses were present to aid in the surgical and other clinics.

NEGRO STYLE SHOW TO AID HOSPITAL

Advertiser
Hale Infirmary To Receive Receipts From Revue At Teachers College

4-10-32
My MARGARET WILKINSON

Tonight will offer something unique in the way of entertainment—unique, for two reasons: First, the actual entertainment itself, and second, the fact that both white people and negroes will enjoy the performance.

One nearly always associates a fashion show with white manikins. This time it is a colored fashion show at the State Normal College Auditorium which will begin at eight o'clock. An entire section is reserved for white friends.

It is an unselfish gesture on the part of the negroes to donate their time and talent to help raise funds for Hale Infirmary, the only colored hospital in the city giving free negro hospitalization. And to digress for a moment, is there any cause more worthy anywhere, both from a humanitarian standpoint, and from a selfish, personal standpoint, than the cause which takes a poor, disabled negro off the streets and puts him in a hospital for decent, scientific care?

The fashion show is unique in that it has many attractions not usually in such affairs. To make a success of it, Hale Infirmary supporters have gotten assistance from Tuskegee and Birmingham. Some of the most talented negro singers in Alabama will give their services. The State Normal Band (and it

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MONTGOMERY, ALA.

ADVERTISER

APR 17 1932

HALE INFIRMARY'S SERVICE TO MONTGOMERY

makes it essential that communicable diseases be eradicated from the colored community if the white members of the community expect freedom from such diseases for themselves.

When the Proclamation of Emancipation gave their freedom to the slaves of the South, the Baldwin family of this city freed an excellent couple by the name of James and Mary Hale. James had been trained as a carpenter and during the remainder of his life became quite successful as a builder of houses. On the hundred block of Perry Street he bequeathed to the colored people of the city a building situated on Lake Street, near Oak Park. The need for funds this year is far greater than it has been in the past because of the fact that so many colored people are out of work, thus throwing need of a hospital to care for the sick of their race, with the permission of the heirs of the estate, they turned the building into a hospital and training school for nurses. Their intention was to offer care and shelter to rich and poor alike.

During the past six months a new feature has been added to the work of the Hale's Infirmary. The State Board of Health has established, in this hospital, its local clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases. About 1,200 treatments are given each month and it is estimated that during this six months, at least 500 people have been cured of venereal disease or at least rendered non-infectious. This service alone, is of inestimable value to the white people of Montgomery.

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For 35 years, the Hale Infirmary has carried out the original plans of this group of far-sighted men. They sheltered and cared for young unmarried girls who were about to become mothers. They cared for those who were injured by automobiles, in the course of their daily work in industries, and on their Saturday night parties. For several years they bore the entire expense of caring for a small boy who is bed-ridden because of a chronic arthritis. They have cared for patients with pneumonia, typhoid, malaria, and almost all other infectious diseases. They have never refused anyone because of their inability to pay for service.

The expense of this work has been, for many years, met by funds collected from two sources. (1) Such fees as are paid by private patients. (2) Money raised by an annual drive which is participated in by whites and colored alike. The white people of the community have always been very generous in assisting the work of the Hale's Infirmary for they realize that the need for the relief of suffering is equally great in people of any color. They realize, also, that the health of the white population of the community is largely dependent on the health of the negro. The close contact between the two races through business and domestic service

Hospitals-1932

Arkansas

Organize Hospital

Association

Call

FORT SMITH, ARK., (ANP)—In an emergency move to meet the lack of hospitalization for anybody but white people here, Negro citizens have organized the Board City Hospital Association and bought a building in which to house the sick.

I was formerly the Riverside hospital. Memberships in the association are to be sold to colored families within a radius of 100 miles.

Hospitals-1932

Set Dates for Sixth Annual Florida A. and M. Clinic

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 12.—Dr. R. L. Brown of Jacksonville and Dr. L. H. B. Foote of the Florida A. and M. college, respectively president and secretary of the Florida A. and M. Clinical association, in co-operation with President J. R. E. Lee of the Florida A. and M. college, are completing plans for the sixth annual clinic of this association, Feb. 16, 17 and 18:

**OVER 200 CASES
ARE EXAMINED AT
ANNUAL CLINIC**

**32 Physicians And
Dentists Meet In
Florida**

Dr. J. H. Hale, surgeon-in-chief of Hubbard hospital, Meharry college, and the Millie Hale, Nashville, Tenn., is the operating surgeon-in-chief of the clinic. Associated with him will be such eminent medical men as Dr. C. W. Powell of the Powell hospital, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. E. H. Dibble of the John A. Andrews hospital, Tuskegee, Institute, Ala. Dr. Josephus Ward of the U. S. Veterans hospital, No. 91, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., will be in attendance.

This clinic will have at its disposal the entire facilities of the Florida A. and M. College hospital, which has the most modern hospital facilities of any hospital in West Florida, carrying X-ray machines, etc. A new wing, recently added, which brings the hospital capacity to 45 beds, meeting the standardization requirements of the state of Florida. New equipment for surgical and medical treatment is being added especially for the purpose of this clinic.

The community is favorably interested in this clinic and the prospects for beneficial assistance to a large number of patients is particularly encouraging.

The following physicians have registered to be in attendance at the clinic: Dr. R. L. Brown, Dr. S. Blake Daniels, Dr. S. S. Campbell, Dr. Arthur Wall Smith and Dr. C. A. Ward of Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. A. O. Campbell, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. W. S. Stevens Quincy; Dr. J. A. Davis James of Archbold hospital staff, Thomasville, Ga.; Dr. E. A. Carter, Quitman, Ga.; Dr. Carrie Mitchell-Hampton and Dr. N. H. Jones of Ocala, Fla. The dental section of the clinic will be represented by Dr. W. V. Jenkins of Tallahassee, Dr. M. Little Waldron of Thomasville, Ga., and Dr. M. Hutto of Bainbridge, Ga.

This clinic is growing in size and popularity and has established itself as a yearly feature of the program of the state department of health.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Two hundred and twenty-one pre-natal, medical, and dental examinations, thirty-four major and seven minor cases were successfully treated at the sixth annual clinic of the Florida A. and M. College Association meeting here, February 16, 17, and 18.

Thirty-two physicians, representing Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee watched the skillful hands of Dr. J. H. Hale, professor of surgery of Meharry Medical College, as he performed the seven major operations and supervised the thirty-five operations of the clinic.

Specialists Present

Dr. O. G. Kendricks, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist contributed of his skill by performing a very delicate eye operation on the last day of the clinic. Dr. Arthur Wall Smith, the oldest practitioner in the state of Florida supervised the medical and pre-natal examinations, and made his recommendations to the surgeons.

Drs. M. L. Walton and M. Hutto, respectively of Bainbridge and Thomasville, Georgia, and H. E. Anderson of Jacksonville, were in charge of the dental clinic, which was an innovation this year.

The 1931 officers are as follows: Dr. R. L. Brown of Jacksonville, and Dr. L. H. B. Foote of the Florida A. and M. College, respectively, president and secretary-treasurer.

Hospitals-1932

FIGHT JIM-CROW VETS HOSPITAL

NEW YORK, May 5—A vigorous fight against a proposed Jim Crow Veterans hospital, under Senate bill S-3302, introduced by Senator David A. Reed, is being waged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which has appealed to the commander of the American Legion; General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans Bureau; the National Medical Association and other groups and individuals to oppose this measure.

Senator Reed, when queried by Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, telegraphed that he had introduced the bill "at the request of the national officers of the American Legion and with the clear understanding that I should not be considered as committed to it in any way."

In the letter to the American Legion the N. A. A. C. P. urges that inasmuch as Negro and white Americans "fought in the late war for democracy," it would be the "height of irony to set apart veterans wounded in a war for democracy in hospitals which such separation is based on skin color." The American Legion is urged to live up to its professed ideals by opposing such discrimination based on color.

All colored people are urged to communicate with their senators and representatives in Washington urging opposition to the measure S-3302.

Hospitals - 1932

Decatur, Ga., Decatur New Era

COLORED CLINIC COMPLETES ITS GREATEST YEAR

ALMOST 2,000 PATIENTS ARE
TREATED; CITY IS PLEASED
WITH RESULTS

In submitting a report of its year's work, the Decatur Colored clinic, the city's outstanding charitable negro organization, revealed Tuesday morning that it had completed one of the most successful years in the history of its organization.

This clinic, which was founded here about three years ago, when the overcrowding of Grady hospital in Atlanta made it impossible for Decatur negroes to receive free medical aid anywhere, had depended largely upon the city of Decatur for its upkeep. For this reason the clinic makes a report every year of the work it has done. It was understood that the report submitted this year was very gratifying to the board of city commissioners.

This report said that the past year had been marked by many unselfish efforts on the part of those who have been connected with the work of the clinic; and that the churches and the city's physicians and citizens, as well as the city, had been very generous in their contributions of money and service.

Dr. Homer Allen and Dr. G. A. Duncan, Decatur physicians, give two hours of their time to the clinic every week, the report said, and five of the county's other physicians, including Dr. C. L. Ailgood and Dr. Stebbins, are always glad to give their services whenever they are needed. Among others who are giving their services to the clinic are Mrs. Hansford Sams executive secretary of the clinic, and Mrs. Dora Jacobsen.

There is very little overhead expense in the upkeep of the institution, it was said, and the appropriations of the city, added to the smaller contributions of the churches around Decatur, are usually enough to meet them. There is, however, a great deal more money needed for extension work and other things at the clinic, according to the report, and any other donations could be readily applied. The one nurse who now stays at the clinic, Mrs. Homer Conway, is furnished by the county.

In addition to the money and service donated by the white peo-

ple, there has been a great interest taken in the clinic by the colored people around Decatur, it was pointed out. They, too, have been generous in their contributions. Ruth Thompson, daughter of the colored Presbyterian minister, is one of the most ardent workers, it was said, and she donates about ten hours every week to the clinic. She carries the children to and from the Anti-Tuberculosis clinic in Atlanta and serves lunches to those who need it. The negroes have also supplied the building which houses the clinic and this, it was said, is a big factor in relieving the expenses.

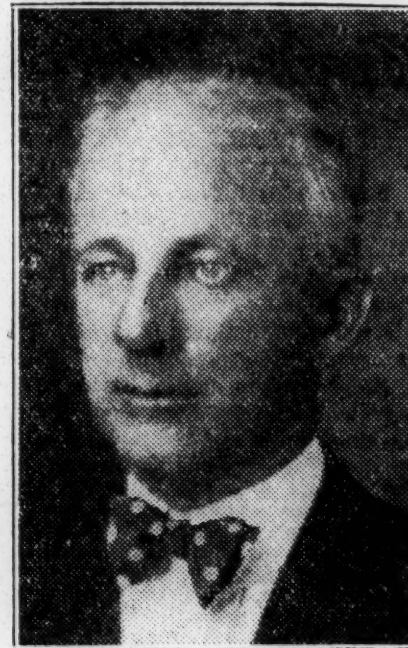
"RACE OR CREED" NOT EXCEPTED

Many old Savannahians recall the Meinhard family and the successful business conducted in this city. They were outstanding in the business field and leaders among the Jewish citizens. A number of colored men were in their employment, and each of them has paid enormous sums to the family. Last year Mr. Morton H. Meinhard died in New York. He left a large fortune and a number of worth-while bequests, even remembering those who served him. Among the eleemosynary gifts, was a home for convalescents, leaving \$1,500,000 for that purpose, and in addition, \$250,000 per annum for its maintenance. The most remarkable declaration in making this gift, is that it should be "a suitable and comfortable home for convalescents, without regard to race or creed." He stated that it was his "long cherished ambition." The exceptional character of the man was displayed in this gift and the democratic requirement in its operation. It is not infrequent that such bequests are restricted to simply a certain class or race, thereby losing the full force of its benefits. There was no such narrowness in Mr. Meinhard, thus meriting the very high regard in which he was especially held by his colored friends. Mr. Meinhard has led the way for the discarding of a limitation in the benefits of charitable gifts.

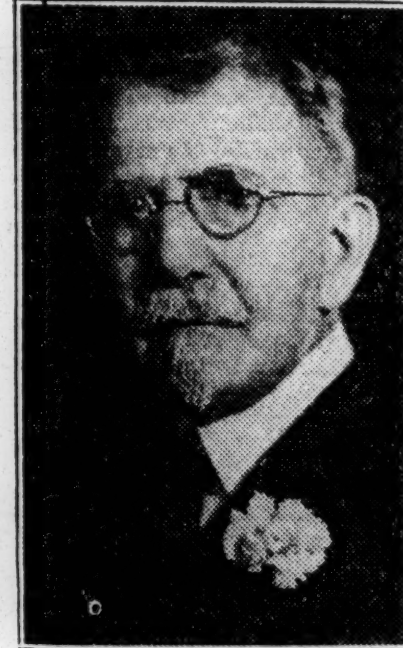
Savannah Hospital for Negroes Celebrates Centennial Anniversary Next Christmas Eve



PLEASANT A. STOVALL.



DR. CRAIG BARROW.



MARCUS S. BAKER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—The Georgia Infirmary, a hospital for negroes in Savannah, is planning the observance of its centennial the latter part of December. The infirmary will be 100 years old on Christmas Eve.

Pleasant A. Stovall, editor of the Savannah Evening Press, is president of the infirmary, and has named a committee to plan for the 100th birthday of the institution. Marcus S. Baker, tax receiver of Chatham county, is secretary of the company that controls the infirmary, and Dr. Craig Barrow, chief surgeon of the Central of Georgia railway, is vice president and has charge of its affairs so far as medical attention, the nursing and medical staff, and hospital management are concerned.

A committee has been named by Mr. Stovall to plan an appropriate observance of the centennial. Mr. Stovall is ex-officio a member of the committee with Mr. Baker as the active chairman. Others on the committee are Dr. Barrow, H. Wiley Johnson and Jacob Gazan, the latter two being members of the Savannah bar. They are serving as trustees of the hospital. Mr. Johnson is historian of the institution and will have an interesting recital of its record and achievements to present at the centennial observance.

The charter for the Georgia Infirmary was granted by the Georgia general assembly on December 24, 1832. It had been in operation for several months before the charter was granted, but dates its history from

the time it received this state recognition.

In 1816, Thomas F. Williams, in his will, created a trust fund consisting of \$10,000 in audited Georgia certificates, tracts of land and some uncollected debts. This was to remain in trust for 12 1-2 years, and at the end of that time the principal and accrued interest was to be turned over to "the first incorporated body for the relief and protection of aged or afflicted Africans."

At the expiration of the stipulated time, Richard F. Williams, Thomas Williams' brother and executor of his estate, applied to the legislature for a charter for such a body. Upon receipt of the charter a meeting was held and the Georgia Infirmary was organized, with Richard F. Williams as its first president. The other officers were Patrick Houstoun, vice president; Richard M. Williams, secretary, and Edward Bourquin, treasurer. Other trustees were Joseph Stiles, Charles B. Jones, Abraham Harmon, Francis M. Stone, Jacob Wood, C. C. Jones, James Barnard, Thomas Clay, Eben H. Williams, David E. Adams.

Thomas F. Williams, whose bequest made the infirmary possible, though dead, was made an honorary member of the board of trustees.

The first building used by the infirmary was located in the county near Bethesda. The present building was completed in February, 1871, with donations of \$10,000 and \$1,000, respectively, from Edward Padelford, of Savannah, and Frederick Marquard, of New York. Dr. C. E. Newman was the first superintendent, elected when the present building was opened.

The institution functioned and rendered great aid to colored people during the yellow fever epidemics of 1854, 1856 and 1857, but at the outbreak of the War Between the States, although the hospital was kept open, the meetings of the trustees became irregular. A meeting was held on January 7, 1861, but when another was called on the first Monday in January, 1862, a quorum could not be obtained. There was one meeting in 1863 and two in 1864, but from then on, during the last days of the war and through the reconstruction, no meetings were recorded, but the hospital remained open.

On April 15, 1870, three surviving members of the board, John N. Lewis, William Law and Rev. F. R. Sweat, met. They elected 12 trustees to fill the rolls depleted by the war and its aftermath, and thenceforth meetings were held regularly.

The present trustees are S. N. Harris, J. P. Wheless, W. W. DeRenne, Herschel V. Jenkins, G. A. Mercer, Jacob Gazan, Frederick Krenson, H. Wiley Johnson, H. J. Gilbert, Judge Gordon Saussy, Dr. V. H. Bassett and the officers. Mayor Thomas M. Hoynes is an ex-officio member of the board.

Dr. Thomas J. Charlton is superintendent of the infirmary; Mrs. Alma Albrecht is matron, and Miss Amy Parker is surgical nurse.

Montezuma, Ga.
Thursday, November 24, 1932

1981
**Additional Ward
Added To Clinic**

Montezuma, Ga., Nov. 22.—Each week the Macon County Clinic has added to their equipment, plans are announced this week for the addition of a ward for colored patients. With this addition the clinic can take care of six colored patients.

Since the donation of beds from the Middle Georgia Sanitarium there are nine beds for white patients—a total of fifteen beds.

Hospitals - 1932

Illinois.

Dailey Plans to Close His Sanitarium

Announcement has been made by Dr. U. G. Bailey, prominent surgeon and hospital owner, that after Sept. 1

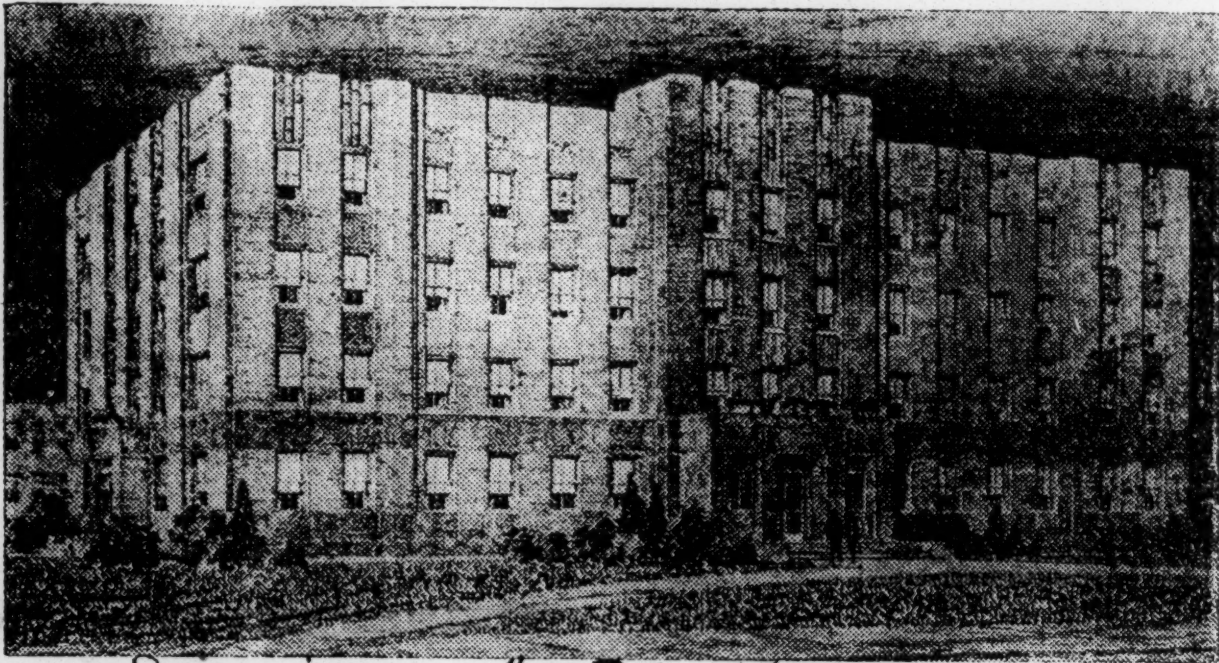
patients will be received at his institution for hospital care. After six years successful operation of private hospital, sanitarium and clinic the doctor has decided to make consulting physician on the staff of the New Provident and will henceforth do all his surgical work at that institution. His offices will remain at the same location, 3736 S. Michigan Ave.



Dr. U. G. Dailey

Dr. Bailey's pre-eminence, not only as a surgeon but as a medical educator, and his interest in the advancement of the profession make his acquisition by the New Provident hospital a significant event in medical circles.

THE NEW FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL---PRIDE OF LA



This hospital, a unit of Dillard University in New Orleans, was the setting for several interesting clinics during the recent meeting of the Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association. Many prominent medical men from all parts of the State attended.

Four Internes

Dismissed After Making Demands

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Due to a recent disturbance at the Flint Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, the four internes, Drs. Robinson, Glover, Holmes and Donaldson, walked out when the Superintendent refused to accept a mandatory note from the four above named internes.

There are five internes on duty at the hospital, one being the senior interne, who is over the others. The four other internes are on night duty and two are supposed to be on duty each night. Due to the friendly feeling existing between the internes they exchanged night off duty in order that they might each attend social affairs about the city.

During the month of October a social affair was given and three of the internes wanted to attend. Accordingly, Dr. Glover, agreed to remain on duty and to allow the three others to attend the

affair. Later on during the same night Dr. Glover decided that he would not reconsider this decision and that he wanted to leave the hospital also, so he dressed and left the building, leaving no one on duty.

When the matter was reported to Mr. Dent, the Superintendent of the hospital, he reprimanded the accused doctor for deserting his post of duty, confined him to the hospital for one month and rejected one month's pay. Without any protest Mr. Dent gave Dr. Glover permission to go out of the building for such necessities as hair cuts, etc., but that Dr. Glover would have to get permission from the Superintendent for each specific leave.

Mr. Dent also notified the other internes that at any time they wished to change their night of duty they must first notify his office. The internes objected to having to notify the superintendent of their change in duty, and accordingly sent a protest, claiming that if they had to give such notice their service would terminate at the hospital at 1:30 p. m. November 1st. Immediately upon receipt of the letter from the four men, Mr. Dent called them into his office and notified

FLINT-GOODRIDGE APPROVED BY A. C. OF SURGEONS

At its annual meeting in St. Louis recently, The American College of Surgeons placed the Flint Goodridge, first unit of Dillard University, on the fully approved list of American and Canadian hospitals.

A survey of the hospital was made recently by Dr. Malcolm T. McEachern, associate director of the college. Dr. Rivers Frederick, prominent physician is chairman of the attendant staff composed of 34 Negro phy-

Hospitals - 1932

Provident Hospital Is Model

Courier, 6-11-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9 —
Provident Hospital in Baltimore,
Md., is being used as a working
model for other Negro hospitals
throughout the country by the
Rosenwald Foundation. This is the
fourth year that the hospital has
been in its remodeled and newly
equipped plant.

The Association of former house
officers of Provident Hospital is
holding a series of clinics during
the second week of June at which
time several physicians of national
and of universal fame will take
part.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUN 15 1932

BUILD THE NEGRO HOSPITAL.

Now that detailed plans for the first unit of the Negro City Hospital are about ready and will be submitted to the Board of Public Service in about two weeks for approval and the letting of bids, there should be no additional loss of time in advancing this needed public improvement to its finished state and public use. Bond funds for the needed improvement have been subject to appropriation by the Board of Aldermen for almost ten years now, yet patients for whose care the institution was intended by vote of the people have been and still are cared for in an old and inadequate building that was never intended for hospital purpose, and under conditions that have stirred the ire of succeeding grand juries for many years.

Much of the delay has been caused by disagreement over the site for the new hospital, some of it a proper deliberation in effort to consolidate the public hospital facilities to the best advantage in both service and cost, and some of it of more distressing nature and too closely allied to political manipulation. In fact, closely associated as to time with the announcement of the readiness of detailed plans, the Missouri Supreme Court in an opinion handed down Monday upheld the Circuit Court of St. Louis in its refusal to restrain the city from constructing the new hospital on ground already purchased for that purpose at Whittier street and Kennerly avenue.

It is true that the public good and hospital facilities for the entire population would have been better served if the new institution had been built in connection with the main City Hospital in the near South Side. But that is water over the wheel and has been for some time. The more costly and less efficient plan of locating the institution in the northwest section became settled policy and even then delays continued to pile up. In the meantime there has been toll of life and suffering attending use of the old Hospital No. 2 that approximated if it did not actually attain public scandal.

Now the plans for the first unit are about ready, money which has been available since the bond issue of 1923 has been appropriated, \$300,000 has been paid for the site and all that remains before work is started is approval by the Board of Public Service and letting of the contracts. All haste from this time forward will offer some compensation for the unreasonable delays of the past. And all haste should be made.

THE HOMER PHILLIPS HOSPITAL

Now that the ground has been broken for the erection of the Homer Phillips Hospital for Negroes in this city, many of us who fought and found ourselves in the thickest of the fight for this new hospital may well congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we have lived to see the "ground broken" which gives new promises and evidence that such a hospital is really to be built on the ground originally selected by a citizen's committee composed of Negroes of the city.

To comment upon this hospital project, the impulse and temptation are strong in urging us to discuss a bit of the past history of this hospital from the time, and even before, the eighty-seven million dollar bond issue was voted on by the people more than ten years ago, but we shall not discuss the past at this time. We are willing to bury the past, so far as this hospital is concerned, with its many disappointments and sorrows. We are more deeply interested in the future. What we want now is an honest-to-God sincere purpose on the part of the city officials to build this hospital for the Negroes.

Everybody knows that the lives of every patient at City Hospital Number Two are in immediate danger every hour they remain in what is generally called a "fire trap." We fairly quake whenever we think of what would happen should a fire break out at City Hospital Number Two. Should a fire break out there, a sad story would be told. Therefore, let the city officials get busy and really push this work through and let us have a new hospital for the protection of the lives of the sick a little earlier at the earliest possible date.

St. Louis Erecting \$1,000,000 Hospital For Negroes
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22. (By Floyd Collins for ANP) Ground was broken Wednesday for the first unit of the Homer G. Phillips hospital for Negroes, erected by the city from bonds voted ten years ago. The buildings and grounds will occupy a square block bounded by St. Ferdinand, Kennerly, Goode street and Whittier avenue. The ceremony was attended by about 500 persons, including Mayor Miller and several other high city officials and prominent residents of the colored section. Mayor Miller turned up the first spade of dirt. Brief talks were made by the Mayor, Chairman Kinsey of the board of public service, Hospital Commissioner Lohr and director of public welfare Salisbury. For over ten years Negroes of St. Louis have had very poor hospitalization, patients have been forced to occupy beds placed in the halls, operating rooms and all other available space large enough to place one. The present building has been declared a fire trap, making it necessary to keep a greman in the building at all times, while sanitation was impossible because of the over-crowded conditions. The new hospital will consist of two wings and an administration building, each wing housing 300 beds. The total cost will be over \$1,200,000. Only one wing will be completed this year, but the entire structure is to be completed by the end of 1933.

ST. LOUIS ERECTING MILLION DOLLAR HOSPITAL FOR RACE
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5 (ANP)—Ground was broken for the first unit of the Homer G. Phillips hospital for Negroes, erected by the city from bonds voted ten years ago. The buildings and grounds will occupy a square

block bounded by St. Ferdinand Kennerly, Goode street and Whittier avenue. The ceremony was attended by about 500 people including Mayor Miller and several other high city officials and prominent residents of the colored section. Mayor Miller turned up the first spade of dirt. Brief talks were made by the Mayor, Chairman Kinsey of the board of public service, Hospital commissioner Lohr and director of public welfare Salisbury. For over ten years Negroes of St. Louis have had very poor hospitalization, patients have been forced to occupy beds placed in the halls, operating rooms and all other available space large enough to place one. The present building has been declared a fire trap, making it necessary to keep firemen in the building at all times, while sanitation was impossible because of the over-crowded conditions. The new hospital will consist of two large wings and an administration building, each wing housing 300 beds. The total cost will be over \$1,200,000. Only one wing will be completed this year, but the entire structure is to be completed by the end of 1933.

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MORE BEDS AT KOCH HOSPITAL

The Department of Race Relations of the Community Council made the appeal to the Department of Public Welfare for more beds for Negro patients at Koch Hospital. This is a righteous appeal and should be heeded immediately. In the language of our city lawmaking body, we should say that this appeal carry an emergency clause with the hope that immediate action will be taken in this case.

We are reliably informed that many, many tubercular patients die at City Hospital Number Two or roaming around on the streets, annually, while waiting for a bed at Koch hospital. They are forced to wait until someone is discharged from Koch before another can be admitted. This, we claim, is a condition which should not prevail in a city like St. Louis. It is not only an injustice to the Negroes, but a crime against all the people of the city, both white and black. Disease knows no color. When the environments are ripe, disease will manifest itself in the body.

This committee has also requested the Department of Public Welfare to make a suitable provision at the new City Hospital Number Two for the care of incipient tubercular patients while they are waiting to be admitted to Koch hospital. Of course, as we see the situation, it will be a long time before City Hospital Number Two is finished. Everybody knows that the beds at Koch hospital are too few. They are too few now and always will be under the present arrangement. What can be done and what ought to be done and what

should be done, immediately and without delay, is provision made at Koch hospital for Negro tubercular patients.

If the Department of Public Welfare will only do its plain duty, this provision can be made at once. Of course, judging by the past, we recognize the fact that this department of the city administration is what some of us call "hard-boiled." Dodging the responsibility, making excuses and subterfuges when it comes to doing anything for the Negroes are its long suit. And now, since the so-called depression is on, action from this department seems almost hopeless, but non action does not, in no wise, take from this department its plain duty in this matter, neither does its failure to act immediately remove one iota of its responsibility.

If it is to be acknowledged and recognized that such hospitals as Koch prolong, or possibly save, lives of victims of this dreadful disease, then it looks to us as though city officials who have failed to provide such necessary treatment should be charged with criminal negligence and removed from office. Surely, the answer of officials who fail to heed this plea is, **"LET THEM SUFFER—LET THEM DIE."**

Hospitals-1932

New York.

Telegram

DEC 21 1932

HARLEM HOSPITAL.

IT seems to be a prima facie fact that Negro physicians are discriminated against in the selection of staff members at Harlem Hospital.

The issue, brought up recurrently for several years, was revived in a letter of resignation

which Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, Negro physician, twelve years on the staff and acting head of the department of urology, sent to Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals.

Dr. Vincent stated that while about 80 per cent of the patients are Negroes, 80 per cent of the medical and nursing staff and other personnel are white. He protested against this obvious discrimination, and with more just resentment because of official city promises several years ago that the hospital eventually would be staffed wholly with Negroes.

Nowhere else in the city is there a greater community feeling than in the Negro area of Harlem. There are many competent Negro physicians and surgeons there, and these should be given greater consideration.

Racial discrimination, furthermore, seems to be but one part of the hospital's troubles. It is badly overcrowded, both in wards and clinics, and badly understaffed. This latter seems a special pity when there are so many doctors in the city without enough work to do. There ought to be some way to bring the patients and doctors together for some sort of mutual benefit.

Conditions are particularly deplorable in the blood disease clinic, where as many as 300 patients a day are rushed through by one or two physicians. This condition distresses the physicians and is lamentable from the standpoint of the patients. The overcrowding is also bad in the clinic dealing with tuberculosis.

In the wards beds are crowded into aisles and corridors, and even trundle beds are used, being pushed under the regular beds when not in use.

The Department of Hospitals, we believe, should make every effort toward readjustments which would provide more humane treatment for the patients at Harlem Hospital while relieving the regrettable disproportion of Negro personnel.

Hospitals - 1932

ARDMORE, OKLA.
DAILY ADMORITE

JUN 17 1932

Negro Hospital.

ARDMORE'S colored population is making an effort to build for themselves a hospital. The movement has gained considerable headway during the past few weeks, and those who have been taking a leading part in creating interest are greatly encouraged over the prospects for definite results soon. The enterprise is a worthy one, and is entitled to the consideration and assistance of everyone.

The new hospital for the colored people of Ardmore and the surrounding towns would fill a need that has long existed. Facilities have been available for the colored patients at local sanitariums, but there has been no place for their care after emergency operations nor suitable quarters for them during long periods of illness.

Plans are almost completed for a celebration and picnic to be held in Ardmore Saturday of this week, at which time the hospital movement will be explained and plans outlined for a comprehensive drive for funds.

Philanthropic citizens of both white and colored races will find much merit in plans for a suitable colored hospital in Ardmore, and it is expected that the work will take definite form within a few weeks. Such a hospital would be of great benefit not only to Ardmore, but to communities within a hundred miles or more of this city.

THE NEGRO HOSPITAL UNIT

The organization in charge of the campaign to raise funds for the Negro unit of the Knoxville General hospital complains that the mass group not only refuses to contribute liberally, but they point to a woeful lack of indifference. Those who may be inclined to criticize such an attitude and express surprise have but to look into the activities of a certain element connected with the movement who have aligned themselves with the campaign and it will be readily understood why there is such an utter lack of response on the part of the laity in general.

Announcements advertising an outing to be staged at Sterchi Park on August eighth, left the public under the impression that money derived from the affair would be turned over to the hospital fund. Thousands of Negroes visited the park from early morning until late at night and when a report off the money from the various activities of the day was made, the ridiculous phase of the situation showed that the paltry sum of a few cents more than forty dollars was turned into the treasury of the hospital fund, while the large amount taken in as admissions at the dance hall, variously estimated as more than \$300 was stuffed into the pockets of a small group of Negro men, included among whom was a doctor who claims to have a great interest in bringing up the amount needed for the unit.

Just such a state of affairs as this accounts, in a large measure for the inability of the Negro racial group in Knoxville accomplishing anything worthwhile. There is positively no reason why every penny that was realized from the park affair, aside from the actual expense incurred, not having been turned into the hospital fund. Reports of the committee in charge of the celebration conducted at the park last year show that all of the monies above the actual expense was turned into the treasuries of the Y. W. C. A. and the Orphan Home and these institutions were benefitted by more than \$200.

It is a downright certainty that the public is awake to the wily schemes of a few get-rich-quick artists who are yelling to the top of their voices in an effort to have it appear that they are interested in the race and its institutions, while their main motive is to further their selfish ends. Such activities as that of last August eighth shows the extent of the interest of these individuals.

This is not the first time that schemes have been operated in the local community in the form of benefit affairs and patronized largely by an unsuspecting public following which the major portion of the money was placed in the coffers of the promoters rather than going to the institution.

What is the remedy for such a deplorable state of affairs is the question that is being raised on every side. The one best cure for such activities is the procuring of criminal

warrants that will draw the artists into the toils of the law on the charge of obtaining money under false pretense, for promoting such a scheme that serves to deceive the unsuspecting public is nothing other than obtaining money under false pretense. Another plan suggested is that the heads of the institutions and organizations used as decoys by these individuals should have it thoroughly understood that benefit affairs carrying the name of their organizations must have a full report of all money collected and only responsible persons should be allowed to use the names of their institutions in promoting affairs. Unless such an attitude is adopted the public will look with suspicion on all future benefits and it will only be a matter of time until it will be impossible to raise any money for the institutions that are in need of support and are deserving.

In this same connection reference is made to the recent operation of some individual who invaded the local community and after gaining the confidence of one of the leading churches with a promise to divide the proceeds which he would derive from staging a food show, went among the leading merchants of the city and collected various amounts of foodstuffs with the promise to make proper reports of their use and pay for the same. The show was never staged and the schemer slipped from the city without making any report to either the church or the merchants.

The Negro racial group has few interested friends as it is and those who are willing to lend aid to the race's affairs should not be deceived or have their confidence shaken. Many of the race's most worthy organizations and institutions have failed of support due to the activities of unreliable individuals pocketing the money collected from time to time from generous white and colored friends. For the sake of humanity, if for no other, it is hoped that a stop will be demanded of the nefarious practice on the part of the dishonest individuals who employ the schemes of filling their coffers at the expense of the poor unfortunates of the charitable and welfare institutions of our community.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

DEC 1 - 1932

Losing a Clinic

THESE are such extraordinary times that it is possibly a waste of time to complain about a few missteps on the part of those who operate our government. And yet elimination of the city dental clinic and the school nurses, who were inoculating children against disease, seems to us particularly unfortunate.

We have been told that, undoubtedly, one cause of the spread of diphtheria in this city was the elimination of the Negro clinic at Children's Hospital. Servants have carried the disease into the homes of the city. Elimination of the dental and nurses' services in the city will have a similar effect.

The tendency in cutting down governmental costs—and we have found this true especially in Chattanooga—is to reduce those things which can be most easily reduced, and not those things which ought to be reduced.

The Federal, State and local governments have not scratched the surface on economy yet, but, mark our word, they will be brought to it. They will learn that governments must be cut in cost, not merely by a few dollars, but sometimes by half the total cost of operation. They will learn that the day of easy political jobs has gone, and that the taxpayers' dollar must get a dollar's worth of government—and a dollar ought to buy a lot of government in these days of cheap prices.

There will be consolidations of departments and of jobs, in Chattanooga, as well as in Hamilton County and Tennessee and the nation. There will be public-spirited boards serving without cost. The officials who are lopping off a clinic here and firing a school nurse there might as well prepare to get seriously down to the business of economy.

We have stated here previously that it is not doing the taxpayer

much good to eliminate necessary toward doing away with unnecessary services which he has paid to have sary things. Certainly the health of installed. Of course, we shall have our children and the suppressing of to do without some of these. But dangerous epidemics is not one of the first aim of economy must be the things which we can do without

Thursday, December 1, 1932

Circulations.

National Advertising Representatives: John M. Frankham Co.

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We have stated here previously that it is not doing the taxpayer much good to eliminate necessary services which he has paid to have installed. Of course, we shall have to do without some of these. But the first aim of economy must be toward doing away with unnecessary things. Certainly the health of our children and the suppressing of dangerous epidemics is not one of the things which we can do without.

HOSPITAL BUILDING LEASED FROM CITY



The former Henry A. Wise Memorial Hospital, Rugby Street, which on Tuesday afternoon was leased by City Council to the Tidewater Hospital Association for a period of ten years. The Drake Memorial Hospital, 42nd Street and Parker Avenue, will be removed to the Rugby Street plant, officials say.

The plant leased from the city affords the hospital much larger and more centrally located quarters. Dr. John Q. A. Webb is surgeon-in-chief of the Drake Memorial Hospital, which was founded by the late Dr. William A. Drake and operated until his death as "Tidewater Hospital."

RICHMOND TO GET HOSPITAL

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25.—The long-cherished hopes of residents of this city will be realized when the construction of a modern Negro hospital and nurses' training school, adjoining the grounds of the Virginia Union University, will be started soon by the John T. Wilson Company as general contractors.

NEW STRUCTURE HAS LONG BEEN CITIZENS' DREAM

B. L. Jordan Commended For Devotion To

Project

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—Ground breaking exercises were held here Labor Day at the site on which the new Sarah G. Jones Community Hospital is to be erected, presided over by Dr. W. H. Stokes, president of the hospital board.

In an address, Dr. W. L. Ransome, testified that "I have never employed any other than a Negro

physician in my home, and I have been a father many times, and I had the honor of introducing to the little town of Fredericksburg its first Negro physician, Dr. Bass.

Speaking of race consciousness, the speaker said: "It would do all of us good to go farther south for a little while. It was a depression which made possible the success of the North Carolina Mutual; it grew up as a result of a condition of depression. The white companies refusing to accept Negro risks made possible the success of that great Negro insurance company."

Cites Leadership Need

"I wonder if those on the program are coming here or going to Saint Phillip? I could not afford to be on the program and then go to Saint Phillip or to the Retreat for the Sick. If Dr. Johnson and Dr. Stokes are operated on here, then we can afford to come here too. The peo-

ple are looking for leadership," said the speaker.

Dr. Ransome pointed out that the institution would save nurses and doctors much humiliation, and the Negro family physician who had served his purpose well would not have to leave his patient at the door of some white hospital where he was only permitted to come as an ordinary visitor. "No decent man," he said, "fancied such treatment."

"I am not a fanatic on race issues, do not misunderstand me," said the speaker, "but I do not believe that any white physician can save me with the same amount of pride as can the Negro physician. The only thing that would motivate the white physician in wanting to save me would probably be the fact that he did not want to be defeated. No true professional wants to be defeated."

In closing his remarks Dr. Ransome pledged his unstinted support to the undertaking.

B. L. Jordan Lauded

Dr. I. A. Jackson spoke on cooperation, which he pointed out was necessary on the part of the public as a whole to insure the success of the hospital project.

Dr. Stokes said he wished to make it plain that the hospital when completed would be open to both white and black physicians. He stated also that there was "no man who had made greater sacrifices for the successful completion of this project than B. L. Jordan, who just would not give up."

Mr. Jordan, after brief remarks, introduced Mr. Sinnot, the architect, who spoke briefly.

Recalling the fact that ground was first broken for the erection of this hospital in 1927, Dr. Stokes said: "We are going to break ground this time and we are going to build this time."

It was also announced by Mr. Jordan that the spade with which the ground was broken would be silver plated and hung in a conspicuous place in the hospital, with the names of members of the committee inscribed on it.

Those taking part in the actual ground breaking by scooping up some of the dirt with the spade were: B. L. Jordan, Dr. A. A. Tennant, Dr. I. A. Jackson, the Rev. W. H. Spurlock, Dr. Sheridan Roane, Dr. M. H. Tyler, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Binford, Dr. Fred Brown, Dr. William T. Forrester. The benediction by Dr. W. T. Johnson brought the memorable exercises to a close.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

OEC 4 1932
The Negro Hospital

THE Richmond Community Hospital, outgrowth of an institution chartered in 1902, is under construction at Howard Road, near Brook Road, and when completed, will fulfill one of Richmond's greatest needs: a Negro hospital where white and colored physicians and surgeons may treat Negro patients.

Progress thus far has been made possible through money subscribed in June, 1927. The Howard Street frontage of 639 feet cost \$12,000. The present contract was let last August 15 and is for a new building at \$40,000 and equipment to cost \$15,000. There must be built a nurses' home and a garage for the hospital ambulance, so that all subscribers have been urged to pay up and any others who can subscribe have been asked to communicate with the Richmond Community Hospital headquarters in the Southern Aid Building at Third and Clay Streets.

By being built now, construction will cost much less and in addition the work is giving employment to men who would otherwise be idle.

B. L. JORDAN, treasurer, in a letter explaining the present status of the project, says:

There are other hospitals in Richmond, and all are doing good work. There is not one of the few that treat Negro patients that can or should be dispensed with; however, there is definite need for this one.

The Provident (Negro) Hospital at Baltimore has a white medical staff, appointed annually by Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland. They supervise the operations and the general practice of medicine in that hospital, thus giving the Negro physicians and surgeons the opportunity to come in contact with the best trained white physicians and surgeons and develop to a higher degree of efficiency. The Negroes of Baltimore approved this plan, and it is in full operation. Our board approved this plan for the Richmond Community Hospital.

This progressive, enlightened and cultured community cannot go backward or do less than other communities for its Negroes.

It should be of interest to the white residents of Richmond to know that of the \$106,506.80 subscribed toward the project, only \$29,870.60 came from white friends—a condition which the Negro

committee stated "was due entirely to the response from the relatively few Unpaid subscriptions aggregate \$78,866.98. These should be paid and new contributions should be made to complete this section of the City." Despite this inadequate campaigning, was a \$1,000 check from VISICOUNTRESS invaluable project.

ASTOR.

HOSPITAL BUILDING LEASED FROM CITY



The former Henry A. Wise Memorial Hospital, Rugby Street, which on Tuesday afternoon was leased by City Council to the Tidewater Hospital Association for a period of ten years. The Drake Memorial Hospital, 42nd Street, and Parker Avenue, will be removed to the Rugby Street plant, officials say. The plant leased from the city affords the hospital much larger and more centrally located quarters. Dr. John Q. A. Webb is surgeon-in-chief of the Drake Memorial Hospital, which was founded by the late Dr. William A. Drake and operated until his death as "Tidewater Hospital."

RICHMOND TO GET HOSPITAL

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25.—The long-cherished hopes of residents of this city will be realized when the construction of a modern Negro hospital and nurses' training school, adjoining the grounds of the Virginia Union University, will be started soon by the John T. Wilson Company, as general contractors.

NEW STRUCTURE HAS LONG BEEN CITIZENS' DREAM

B. L. Jordan Commended For Devotion To

Project

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—Ground breaking exercises were held here Labor Day at the site on which the new Sarah G. Jones Community Hospital is to be erected, presided over by Dr. W. H. Stokes, president of the hospital board.

In an address, Dr. W. L. Ransome, testified that "I have never employed any other than a Negro

physician in my home, and I have been a father many times, and I had the honor of introducing to the little town of Fredericksburg its first Negro physician, Dr. Bass. Speaking of race consciousness, the speaker said: "It would do all of us good to go farther south for a little while. It was a depression which made possible the success of the North Carolina Mutual; it grew up as a result of a condition of depression. The white companies refusing to accept Negro risks made possible the success of that great Negro insurance company."

Cites Leadership Need

"I wonder if those on the program are coming here or going to Saint Phillip? I could not afford to be on the program and then go to Saint Phillip or to the Retreat for the Sick. If Dr. Johnson and Dr. Stokes are operated on here, then we can afford to come here too. The people

are looking for leadership," said the speaker.

Dr. Ransome pointed out that the institution would save nurses and doctors much humiliation, and the Negro family physician who had served his purpose well would not have to leave his patient at the door of some white hospital where he was only permitted to come as an ordinary visitor. "No decent man," he said, "fancies such treatment."

"I am not a fanatic on race issues, do not misunderstand me," said the speaker, "but I do not believe that any white physician can save me with the same amount of pride as can the Negro physician. The only thing that would motivate the white physician in wanting to save me would probably be the fact that he did not want to be defeated. No true professional wants to be defeated."

In closing his remarks Dr. Ransome pledged his unstinted support to the undertaking.

B. L. Jordan Lauded

Dr. I. A. Jackson spoke on cooperation, which he pointed out was necessary on the part of the public as a whole to insure the success of the hospital project.

Dr. Stokes said he wished to make it plain that the hospital when completed would be open to both white and black physicians. He stated also that there was "no man who had made greater sacrifices for the successful completion of this project than B. L. Jordan, who just would not give up."

Mr. Jordan, after brief remarks, introduced Mr. Sinnot, the architect, who spoke briefly.

Recalling the fact that ground was first broken for the erection of this hospital in 1927, Dr. Stokes said: "We are going to break ground this time and we are going to build this time."

It was also announced by Mr. Jordan that the spade with which the ground was broken would be silver plated and hung in a conspicuous place in the hospital, with the names of members of the committee inscribed on it.

Those taking part in the actual ground breaking by scooping up some of the dirt with the spade were: B. L. Jordan, Dr. A. A. Tennant, Dr. I. A. Jackson, the Rev. W. H. Spurlock, Dr. Sheridan Roane, Dr. M. H. Tyler, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Binford, Dr. Fred Brown, Dr. William T. Forrester. The benediction by Dr. W. T. Johnson brought the memorable exercises to a close.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

OEC 4 1932

The Negro Hospital

THE Richmond Community Hospital, outgrowth of an institution chartered in 1902, is under construction at Howard Road, near Brook Road, and when completed, will fulfill one of Richmond's greatest needs: a Negro hospital where white and colored physicians and surgeons may treat Negro patients.

Progress thus far has been made possible through money subscribed in June, 1927. The Howard Street frontage of 639 feet cost \$12,000. The present contract was let last August 15 and is for a new building at \$40,000 and equipment to cost \$15,000. There must be built a nurses' home and a garage for the hospital ambulance, so that all subscribers have been urged to pay up and any others who can subscribe have been asked to communicate with the Richmond Community Hospital headquarters in the Southern Aid Building at Third and Clay Streets.

By being built now, construction will cost much less and in addition the work is giving employment to men who would otherwise be idle.

B. L. JORDAN, treasurer, in a letter explaining the present status of the project, says:

There are other hospitals in Richmond, and all are doing good work. There is not one of the few that treat Negro patients that can or should be dispensed with; however, there is definite need for this one.

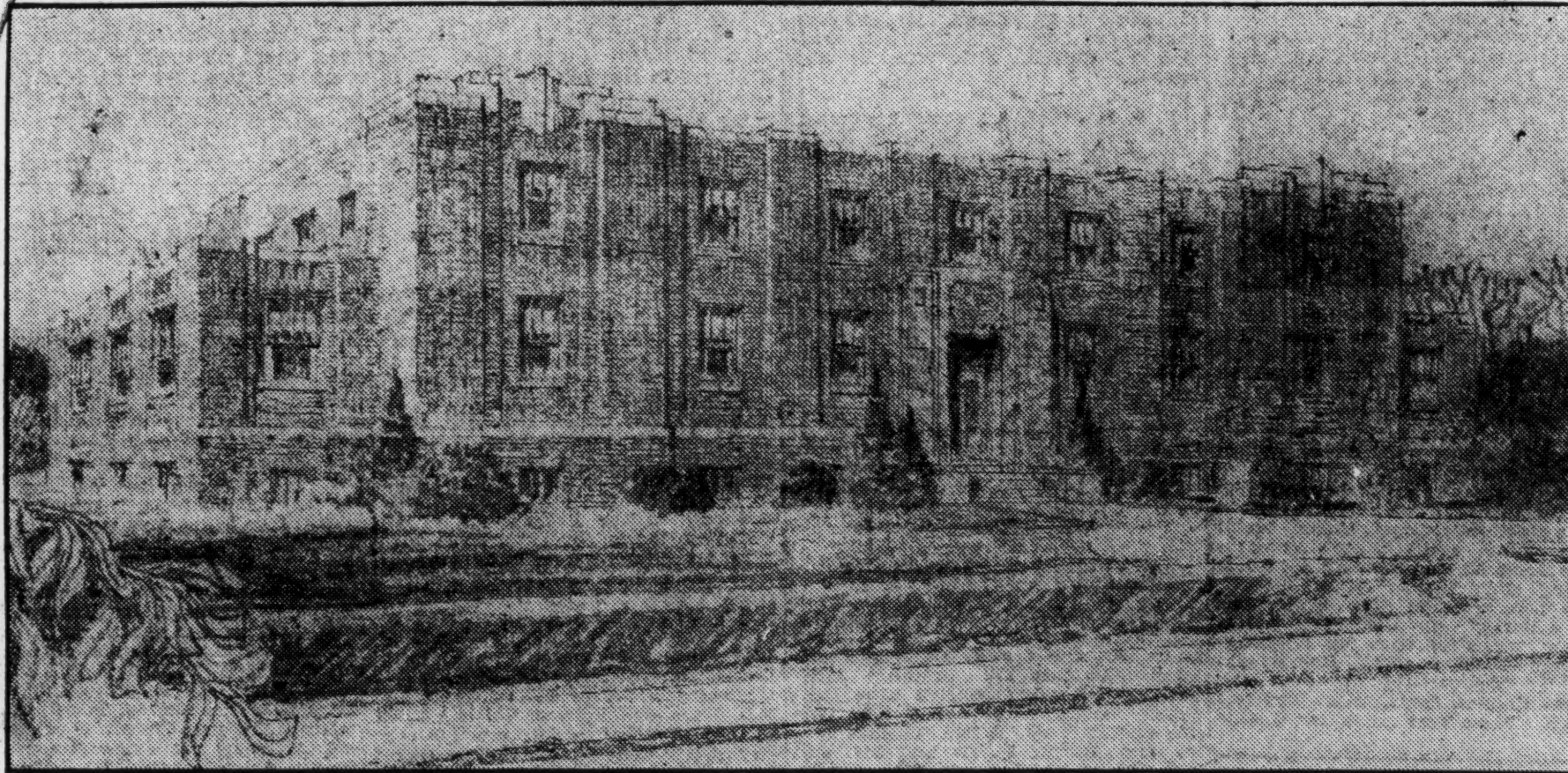
The Provident (Negro) Hospital at Baltimore has a white medical staff, appointed annually by Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland. They supervise the operations and the general practice of medicine in that hospital, thus giving the Negro physicians and surgeons the opportunity to come in contact with the best trained white physicians and surgeons and develop to a higher degree of efficiency. The Negroes of Baltimore approved this plan, and it is in full operation. Our board approved this plan for the Richmond Community Hospital.

This progressive, enlightened and cultured community cannot go backward or do less than other communities for its Negroes.

It should be of interest to the white residents of Richmond to know that of the \$106,506.80 subscribed toward the project, only \$29,870.60 came from white friends—a condition which the Negro

Unpaid subscriptions aggregate \$78,866.98. These should be paid and new contributions should be made to complete this invaluable project. Viscountess Astor.

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF RICHMOND COMMUNITY HOSPITAL



Here is the architect's drawing of the new Sarah G. Jones Community Hospital for which ground was broken in Richmond Monday. It joins the beautiful campus of Virginia Union University and when completed it will be the dreams of many years become true. Citizens of both races are rallying to make it possible and a 300-voiced chorus has pledged itself to "sing" the structure up.

Attendance Of Many Hundreds Show City-wide Endorsement Of Recently Established Community Hospital



WILLIAM STUART NELSON
Opening Ceremonies

Draw Capacity Audience

If the attendance of approximately seven hundred people who sat thru the three-hour formal opening program of the institution is any criterion, the Norfolk Community Hospital is assured of the hearty support of a widely representative part of the population which it is intended to serve.

Fully that number of persons were at Second Calvary Baptist Church Sunday afternoon from three until six and remained without any noticeable show of impatience while a half-dozen addresses were delivered, musical selections were rendered, and a collection made.

The program was not intended to consume three hours, but the pres-

ence of one city official and other speakers not listed on the printed program, plus a nenthusiastic intermission during which \$76 was taken up in hospital memberships and other donations, combined to extend the exercises until after dusk.

Public Inspection Afterwards

The unflagging interest demonstrated in this latest community endeavor was manifested, further, when a large proportion of those who attended the Second Calvary Church ceremonies went from there to the hospital, located on Rugby Street, for the public inspection of the plant. Scores of others who were not at the formal opening exercises gathered at the hospital also, where visitors were conducted thru by members of the staff and of the Women's Auxiliary of the hospital, who served visitors a light refreshment.

An unusual aspect of the opening exercises was the presence of both Mayor Phillip H. Mason and the City Manager I. Walke Truxtun, as well as the assistant director of public Welfare, Dr. Henry C. Parker. All of them commended the hospital officials and the colored citizenry as a whole for the success which had attended their efforts to date in establishing a medical center where Negro physicians would have full opportunity for surgical and general hospital practice.

Educator Is Chief Speaker

The chief speaker of the occasion was President William Stuart Nelson, of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. Others who spoke more or less briefly were the Rev. B. W. Harris, Dr. Southgate Leigh, white; Mrs. Leah King, and Drs. G. Hamilton Francis and D. W. Byrd.

The Philharmonic Glee Club sang several selections, under the direction of W. C. Fulford. Devotionals were conducted by the Revs. J. A. Young and R. H. Bowling, and the Revs. O. J. Allen and B. B. Evans took the collection. William M. Rich, president of the hospital's board of trustees, presided.

Dr. Nelson, in his address, declared that when the race becomes discouraged at the things we lack it should look at their situation retrospectively—measuring the present attainments against the fewer things once possessed. He quoted from a noted writer. "Upon how many de-

feats is built thy sorrowful victory."

Cites Obstacles Overcome

The eminent educator devoted his address largely to pointing out how the present occasion fitted in in the history of medical science and the fight against disease, and compared attitudes of mind of the past with those of the present and the intervening periods, which accounted largely for the advances made in every field of activity aiming to improve health and prolong life.

Typical of the things which formerly handicapped medical men, he said, were religious beliefs, which held that disease was a visitation of God and should therefore be allowed to take its course; dependence upon faith healing; false modesty, which kept mothers from allowing expert medical men to be present at the birth of children; fear, the willingness to die rather than to be operated upon; the learning of anatomy from animals, because of the opposition to vivisection; the belief that disease was caused by demons; blood-letting as a remedy for illness; the superstition that life's source was a subtle vapor or spirit; the ignorance of science to the existence of germs and bacteria; the old theory that there were but four elements, earth, air, fire and water; and the absence of anesthetics prior to 1842.

Advances Made

Against these obstacles he contrasted the milestones in medical and hospital history, recalling that the first hospital was established on an island in the River Tiber by Romans for their worn-out slaves. The only desire now, he declared, is that disease be conquered, the sick be made well, and life prolonged.

"Our knowledge is not complete, but the frontiers of ignorance are daily being pushed back. There are fewer diseases out of control now than ever before, and men everywhere are seeking ways to conquer tuberculosis and cancer. The advances in medical science are so rapid," he added, "that mechanical devices and scientific theories of today are outmoded tomorrow. But all the time we are winning life out of death and health out of sickness."

Notes Significance

Dr. Nelson devoted a part of his address to pointing out the racial and social significance of this prog-

ress. "At one time the Negro (as a slave) got medical attention for one of two reasons. Either because it would be economically advantageous for his owner, or because of compassion. The establishment of this hospital in Norfolk is a further step in giving the race hospitalization where kindness, tender care, and expert attention such as patients deserve is available.

"This Community Hospital, moreover, gives the more privileged of our group a chance to minister to those less privileged. Or, in other words, the under-privileged can administer to the under-privileged of the under-privileged. Those in charge have a real, a magnificent chance to render real service."

Masses Have Helped

Developing this idea, Dr. Nelson asserted that "our leaders got ahead on the confidence of the masses, on their goodwill and money. Truly it may be said, out of the loins of the under-privileged we have come. So we must resolve to repay the masses through this hospital for their faith in us. We must rid them of the fear of death, by building in them a confidence in the skill of our physicians."

"The cost of medical service," he said, "is too great for the poor, and our hospitals must increasingly overcome this handicap, chiefly, it appears, by free clinical or hospital services. We have to, in some way, get expert medical care within the reach of the poor. We can get for the poor respect for their own personalities, through smiles and tender care in our hospitals—we can make them realize that they are really men and women, no matter from what dark, squalid alleys they come. Our task is to do away with the attitude which causes people to sing, 'Been down so low, down don't bother me.'"

Warns Against Exploitation

Physicians will have to develop a moral rapport with their patients by being spiritual as well as physical ministers, and there can be no thought of exploitation," he warned.

Mayor, City Manager Among Dignitaries At Exercises

The speaker said he hoped that the hospital would become also a scientific workshop, where doctors would pore over problems of health and some day produce vital discoveries. "Norfolk," he said, "will be a better place for having such a hospital where relief is given from pain and lives are lengthened."

In his opening remarks Mr. Rich described the occasion as "one for which we have long hoped." He recounted the steps leading up to the leasing from the city of the buildings housing the hospital, and the merger of Drake Memorial Hospital and the Community Maternity Ward, giving especial credit to City Manager Truxtun and Dr. Parker for their interest and cooperation.

Rental \$1.50 A Year

The buildings, formerly occupied by the municipal Henry A. Wise Hospital, were rented to the Community Hospital for \$1.50 a year, with the proviso that three free beds be maintained for indigent sick sent there by the city.

The hospital is now an agency of the Community Fund and is therefore barred from special solicitations for funds. Mr. Rich asked that any persons or organizations planning to raise funds for the hospital first see some official of the institution, so that the money will be raised and expended for the most pressing needs.

City Officials Speak

City Manager Truxtun declared in his brief address that he was "deeply and sincerely interested in the welfare of the colored people of the city of my birth, not only for personal and sentimental reasons—and I have those—but because the success of government is measured by the happiness and contentment and welfare of the people it serves. I have no fonder ambition than to be able to look both races in the face and say I have done my best to promote the happiness, peace, and contentment of all people."

Dr. Parker followed the city manager and said, "The hospital can and will do a wonderful work. It will fail only if those working for it flag in their efforts." He brought also a message of cooperation and encouragement from the city health department.

Mayor Praises Effort

In presenting Mayor Mason, Mr. Rich said he had accepted the invitation to be present "before we could ask him." The mayor declared he had a "genuine pleasure in being present" and commended the sponsors of the hospital for their fine endeavors and wished them God-speed in furthering the development of the project.

Rev. Mr. Harris introduced Dr. Nelson by emphasizing his fine accomplishments and training as an educator and administrator, and recalling the important work which Shaw did when it maintained departments of law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy.

Dr. Allen was especially effective and humorous in conducting the collection and the audience responded

in fine spirit. Following the collection, Dr. Leigh, spoken of as a life-long friend of the race, delivered a prepared address devoted largely to technical matters, such as the operation of hospitals and the responsibilities of physicians.

Nurses' Aid Pledged

Mrs. King recounted the eight-year history of the Maternity Ward, now a corporate part of the new hospital, and pledged anew the cooperation of the Ward's former officers and of the Tidewater Graduate Nurses' Association, which was instrumental in founding and maintaining the clinic for mothers when it was located on Henry Street.

She said also that the Community Ward had turned over to the hospital the checks which it had received from the city and the Community Fund, to make possible its operation during the last two months.

Dr. Francis spoke as a representative of the National Medical Association, of which he is president, while Dr. Byrd spoke on behalf of the doctors of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Both expressed gratification at the establishment of the hospital and hailed the possibilities inherent in it for advancing the health standards of the city.

16 Approved Hospitals In South

Dr. Francis stressed the fact that the N. M. A. believes in preventive medicine and that Negro Health Week, of which it is a sponsor, now has an all-year health program. He cited the fact that there are 16 standardized and approved hospitals in the South alone which are staffed and operated by Negroes. The race's biggest struggle in improving health, he said, was in widening the influence of education.

Dr. Byrd in his address said, "The city has challenged us to stay together. We must be united for the sake of our homes, our children, and our wives—in fact, for the sake of everyone, for at the basis of all things is health."